United Nations A/71/563–S/2016/889

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
24 October 2016

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 61
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 21 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a press statement released by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations on 21 October 2016, with regard to the continuing forced adoption of the "sanctions resolutions" imposed by the Security Council against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 61, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-18460 (E) 011116

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 October 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press statement of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) to the United Nations issues this press statement with regard to the continuing forced adoption of the anti-DPRK "sanctions resolutions" of the United Nations Security Council, which do not carry any legality, morality or impartiality at all.

The anti-DPRK "sanctions resolutions" adopted so far in the Security Council are all illegal criminal documents fabricated by the arbitrariness of the United States, encroaching upon the Charter of the United Nations and other recognized international laws.

It is the heart of the issue that the Security Council is continuing to fabricate these anti-DPRK "sanctions resolutions" under the pretext of its determination that DPRK's nuclear tests and satellite launches pose "threats to international peace and security".

If our nuclear tests and peaceful satellite launches pose threats to international peace and security then why has the Security Council never ever taken issue with the nuclear tests and satellite launches conducted by other countries?

Does the Security Council have any authority to prohibit nuclear tests and satellite launches whosoever conducts them?

If the Security Council has the authority to prohibit nuclear tests and satellite launches whosoever conducts them, here the question is raised again of why the Security Council has never ever prohibited the nuclear tests and satellite launches of other countries until now.

There are already relevant international treaties pertaining to nuclear tests and satellite development, and, therefore, sovereign States can strictly join these treaties fully on a voluntary basis.

The DPRK requested the United Nations Secretariat to clarify the legal basis of the anti-DPRK "sanctions resolutions" imposed by the Security Council, but the Secretariat has not yet answered these questions.

Unless these questions are addressed, none of the United Nations Member States can accept or implement any of the "sanctions resolutions" of the Security Council.

Member States should pay primary attention to the reason why the discussion on fundamental reform of the United Nations system centred on power countries is not yet making any progress, although that discussion has come a long way.

If Member States tolerate and blindly follow the acts of arbitrariness of the power countries that are misusing the Security Council, the Council then will

merely turn into a ground where the power countries run rampant and behave like an emperor more than ever before.

At the seventeenth Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in September 2016, and the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 held on the margins of the seventy-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Final Document and Declaration were adopted, respectively, opposing and rejecting both the Security Council "sanctions resolutions" and the unilateral sanctions of the United States and Western countries against the DPRK. This opposition and rejection is an answer and the voice of justice of the international community to the questions raised above.